

SUPPORT FOR THE AMENDMENT

This Amendment cancels Claims 17 and 23; and amends Claim 16; and adds new Claims 28-32. Support for the amendments is found in the specification and claims as originally filed. In particular, support for Claim 16 is found in canceled Claims 17 and 23, and in the specification at least at page 12, line 21 ("an alkali metal was less than 1 ppm"). Support for new Claim 28 is found in original Claim 12 and in the specification at page 10, line 22 to page 11, line 11 ([0034] of US 2004/0112274A1) and page 5, line 21 to page 6, line 12 ([0024] of US 2004/0112274A1). Support for new Claim 29 is found in original Claim 2. Support for new Claims 30-31 is found in the specification at least at page 4, lines 19-22. Support for new Claim 32 is found in the specification at least at page 4, line 24 to page 5, line 3. No new matter would be introduced by entry of these amendments.

Upon entry of these amendments, Claims 16, 18-22 and 24-32 will be pending in this application. Claims 16 and 28 are independent. Claims 24-26 are withdrawn from consideration pursuant to a Restriction Requirement.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

Applicants respectfully request entry of the foregoing and reexamination and reconsideration of the application, as amended, in light of the remarks that follow.

Applicants thank the Examiner for the courtesies extended to their representative during the personal interview on January 25, 2007.

As discussed at the personal interview, conventional silica glass crucibles have a tendency to deform at the high temperatures required for pulling silicon single crystals from the crucibles. Specification at page 1, line 23.

To reduce the deformation, the present invention provides a reinforced silica substance (e.g., crucible) where a porous layer comprising crystalline quartz and in a ring

configuration serves to reinforce a silica glass substance comprising silica glass. The layer comprising crystalline quartz includes less than 1 ppm of an alkali metal. As a result, a crucible of the reinforced silica substance can be used to pull silicon single crystals without contaminating the silicon single crystals with the alkali metal.

Claims 16-18, 20-21, 23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 6,136,092 ("Sato").

Claims 16-18, 20-23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over JP 10-203893 ("Abe").

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Sato or Abe and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,389,582 ("Loxley-582").

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Sato in view of Abe.

Sato discloses quartz crucibles that can contain quartz glass that is transparent (i.e., having a relatively low bubble content) and quartz glass that is opaque (i.e., having a high content of minute bubbles). Sato at title; abstract; column 1, lines 35-39. Sato discloses the formation of a transparent silica glass inner layer having a very small bubble content. Sato at column 6, lines 1-15.

The Office Action at page 4, section 7, line 10, asserts that "[t]he bubble in the inner layer reads on applicant's porous".

On the contrary, a bubble does not make a material porous. A "***bubble***" can be defined as "a pocket formed in a solid by **trapped** air or gas, as during cooling". The American Heritage College Dictionary, 3d edition, page 181 (copy attached). In contrast, the term "***porous***" can be defined as "admitting the **passage** of gas or liquid **through** pores or interstices". Id., at 1065 (copy attached). The term "pores" can be defined as "a space in rock, soil, or unconsolidated sediment that is not occupied by mineral matter and allows the **passage** or absorption of fluids". Id., at 1064 (copy attached). Because a bubble does not

allow the passage of gas or liquid through a material, while a pore does, Sato's bubble does not read on the independent Claim 16 limitation "porous".

Because Sato fails to suggest the independent Claim 16 limitation "porous", the rejection over Sato should be withdrawn.

Abe discloses a quartz glass crucible that can include a crystallized glass layer. The Office Action at page 5, section 8, line 9, asserts "Abe et al discloses a discontinuous crystallized layer (Fig 5)". Fig. 5 of Abe discloses separated strips of crystallized glass layer 12 running vertically on quartz glass crucible 10.

However, Abe fails to suggest the independent Claim 16 limitation of "a *porous* layer comprising crystalline quartz and in a *ring configuration* on the silica glass substance". Thus, the rejection over Abe should be withdrawn.

Loxley-582 fails to remedy the deficiencies of Sato and Abe. The Office Action at page 6, section 10, lines 6-8, cites Loxley-582 for disclosing a particle size of silica powder.

Because the cited prior art fails to suggest the independent Claim 16 limitations of a "reinforced silica substance comprising a silica glass substance comprising silica glass; and a *porous layer comprising crystalline quartz and in a ring configuration* on the silica glass substance", the prior art rejections should be withdrawn.

New Claims 28-32 are also patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art. Sato and Abe fail to suggest the structural reinforcement feature implied by the independent Claim 28 limitations of "heating and sintering the silica glass powder layer at a temperature less than the crystallization temperature of the silica glass powder layer, ... wherein the silica glass powder layer is crystallized to reinforce the silica glass crucible by heating under the high temperature at the melting of the silicon raw material being charged into the crucible".

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement because Claim 16 recites "a silica glass substance

comprising amorphous silica" and assertedly there is no support in the original disclosure for amorphous silica. To obviate the rejection, Claim 16 is amended to recite --a silica glass substance comprising silica glass--.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement because assertedly there is no support for the recitation "where the layer comprising crystalline quartz does not include a crystallization promoter". Applicants thank the Examiner for the indication at page 3, section 5, lines 10-11, that "there is ... support for a quartz layer which includes less than 1 ppm of a promoter". Claim 16 is amended to recite "where the layer comprising crystalline quartz ~~does not include a crystallization promoter~~ includes less than 1 ppm of an alkali metal". Because the specification as originally filed supports independent Claim 16, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, should be withdrawn.

Pursuant to M.P.E.P. §821.04, after independent Claim 16 is allowed, Applicants respectfully request examination and allowance of method Claims 24-26, which include all the limitations of independent Claim 16.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance. Applicants respectfully request favorable consideration and prompt allowance of the application.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further is necessary in order to place the application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attached:

American Heritage College Dictionary, 3d edition, pages 181, 1064, 1065

Customer Number

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Tel: (703) 413-3000
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(OSMMN 06/04)
CPU/rac

ruptured blood vessels
to plant tissue, often
3. An injury, esp. to
san, to crush, and <

e, heavyset man.
ruits. To spread news
ic. An abnormal sound
A rumor. b. A din; a
of bruite, to roar <
d VLat. *bragere.)
A member of a Native
division of the Teton
th Dakota. [Fr. brulé,
ne].

or occurring in winter.
evima (diēs), the short-
ort. See mregh-u-*.
Ofr., perh. < Prov. <
bru'mous (brōō'mas)

eap and showy; mere-
England (< 17th-cent.
m'ma-gem n.
n. "Beau Brummell,"
larized new men's fash-

ren late in the morning
st and an early lunch.

V Borneo on the South
Great Britain in 184-
.765.
ppo. 1377-1446. Ital-
c during the Florentine

complexion or coloring
or eyes. — n. A person
te at brunette. [Fr. <
orig. See bher-2-*.]
k or brown hair. — n. A
air. [Fr., fem. of brunet.

ieffly in reference to hair
e form brunette to refer
requently used variant
and mixed groups. It is
ed into service as a neu-
c closely associated with
rarely applied to men.
pically described simply
nd — ette.

t. and p. part. of bring-
the Nibelungenlied who
— 1600. Italian philoso-
y of an infinite universe.
1030?—1101. German
Chartreuse in S France
order.

n and former duchy of
13th cent. 2. A city of
er; founded 861. Pop.
Savannah. Pop. 16,433.
Jevland. Pop. 28,230.
contains chicken and rab-
ck, a county of S VA.)
or force, as of an attack.
Scand. orig.]

isting of bristles fastened
polishing, or painting;
light touch in passing;
a contact between a fixed
snub; a brushoff. — v.
1. a. To clean, polish, or
ith or as if with motions
f with motions of a brush.
rushed the matter aside
against. — intr. 1. To use
something so as to touch
1. To refresh one's mem-
be < Ofr. brosse, brush-
er n. — brush'y adj.

nth of bushes or shrubs.
2. Cut or broken branch-
shwood < VLat. *bruscia,
naple. — brush'y adj.
le or alarming encounter:
to hasten, rush, prob. <

, relatively slow crackling
rking.

brushed (brüsh't) adj. Having a nap produced by brushing.
brush-fire also brush fire (brüsh'fir') n. 1. A fire in low-
growing scrubby trees and brush. 2. A relatively minor crisis.
brush-off also brush-off (brüsh'ōf', -ōf') n. An abrupt dis-
missal or snub.

brush-wood (brüsh'wōd') n. 1. Branches that have been cut
or broken off. 2. a. Dense undergrowth. b. An area covered by
such growth.

brush-work (brüsh'wörk') n. 1. Work done with a brush.
2. The manner in which a painter applies paint with a brush.

brusque also brusk (brüsk) adj. Abrupt and curt in manner or
speech; discourteously blunt. [Fr., lively, fierce < Ital. brusco,
coarse, rough < Llat. brüscum, perh. blend of Lat. rüscus,
hatcher's broom, and Llat. brüscus, heather; see BRIAR¹.]

— brusque'ly adv. — brusque'ness n.

brus-que-rie (brüs'kä-rē') n. Curtness or bluntness of man-
ner. [Fr. < brusque, brusque. See BRUSQUE.]

Brus-sels (brüs'alz). The cap. of Belgium, in the central part,
officially bilingual (Flemish and French). Met. area pop.
2,395,000.

Brussels carpet n. A machine-made carpet consisting of small,
colored woolen loops that form a heavy patterned pile.

Brussels griffon n. See griffon 1.

Brussels lace n. Net lace with an appliqué design, formerly
made by hand but now usu. made by machine.

Brussels sprouts pl.n. (used with a sing. or pl. v.) 1. A veget-
able (*Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*) in the mustard fam-
ily, having cabbage-like buds. 2. The edible buds of this plant.

brut (brōōt) adj. Very dry. Used of champagne. [Fr. < Ofr.,
rough < Lat. brütus, heavy. See g'wera-1-*.]

bru-tal (brōō'täl) adj. 1. Extremely ruthless or cruel. 2. Crude
or unfeeling in manner or speech. 3. Harsh; unrelenting.

4. Disagreeably precise or penetrating. — bru'tal-ly adv.

bru-tal-ism (brōō'täl-'iz'm) n. A style of architecture
characterized by massive or monolithic forms typically unre-
lieved by exterior decoration. — bru'tal-ist n.

bru-tal-i-ty (brōō'täl-'i-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. The state or quality
of being ruthless, cruel, harsh, or unrelenting. 2. A ruthless,
cruel, harsh, or unrelenting act.

bru-tal-ize (brōō'täl-'iz') tr.v. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. 1. To make
cruel, harsh, or unfeeling. 2. To treat cruelly or harshly.

— bru'tal-i-za'tion (-i-zä'shən) n.

brute (brōōt) n. 1. An animal; a beast. 2. A brutal, crude, or
insensitive person. — adj. 1. Of or relating to beasts; animal.

2. Characteristic of a brute, esp.: a. Entirely physical.
b. Lacking or showing a lack of reason or intelligence. c. Savage;
cruel: brute coercion. d. Unrelentingly severe: brute nec-
essity. 3. Coarse; brutish. [*< ME, nonhuman < Ofr. brut <*

Lat. brütus, stupid. See g'wera-1-*.] — brut'ism n.

brut-ish (brōō'tish) adj. 1. Of or characteristic of a brute.
2. Crude in feeling or manner. 3. Sensual; carnal. 4. Rough;
uncivilized. — brut'ish-ly adv. — brut'ish-ness n.

Brut-ti-um (brōō'tē-əm, brüt'-). An ancient region of S Italy
roughly occupying present-day Calabria.

Brutus (brōō'tas), Marcus Junius. 85?–42 a.c. Roman pol-
itician and general who conspired to assassinate Julius Caesar.

brux-ism (brüx'iz'm) n. The habitual, involuntary grinding
or clenching of the teeth, usu. during sleep, as from tension.

[*< NLat. brüxis, a gnashing < Gk. brükain, to gnash.*]
Bry-an (brī'ən). A city of E-central TX NW of Houston. Pop.
55,002.

Bryan, William Jennings. "the Great Commoner." 1860–
1925. Amer. lawyer and politician famous for his "Cross of
Gold" speech (1896).

Bry-ansk also Bri-ansk (brē-ānsk'). A city of W Russia SW of
Moscow; part of Lithuania until the 16th cent. Pop. 430,000.

Bry-ant (brī'ənt), William Cullen. 1794–1878. Amer. poet,
critic, and editor known esp. for "Thanatopsis" (1817).

Bryce (bris), James. 1838–1922. British diplomat and histo-
rian who wrote *American Commonwealth* (1888).

Bryn-hild (brin'hild') n. A Valkyrie who is revived from an
enchanted sleep by Sigurd.

bryo- pref. Moss: bryology. [NLat. < Gk. bruon, moss <
bruein, to swell, teem.]

bry-ol-o-gy (brī-ōl'-ō-jē) n. The study of bryophytes. — bry'-
o-log'i-cal (-lōj'i-kəl) adj.

bry-o-ny (brī'-ō-nē) n., pl. -nies. 1. Any of various Eurasian
vines of the genus *Bryonia*, having red or black berries and
tuberous roots formerly used as medicine. 2. The black bry-
ony. [Lat. *bryōnia* < Gk. *bruōnia* < *bruein*, to swell, teem.]

bry-o-phyte (brī'-ō-fīt') n. A plant of the Bryophyta, a divi-
sion of photosynthetic, chiefly terrestrial nonvascular plants,
including the mosses. — bry'o-phyt'ic (-fīt'ik) adj.

bry-o-zo-an (brī'-ō-zō-ən) n. Any of various small aquatic ani-
mals of the phylum Bryozoa that reproduce by budding and
form colonies attached to stones or seaweed. [*< NLat. Bry-
ozoa; phylum name: bryo- + Gk. zōia, pl. of zōion, animal;
see-zoon.*] — bry'o-zo-än adj.

Bryth-on (brith'ən, -ōn') n. 1. An ancient Celtic Briton of
Cornwall, Wales, or Cumbria. 2. One who speaks a Brittonic
language. [Welsh < Lat. *Brittonēs*, Britons. See BARTON.]

bry-thon-ic (brī-thōn'ik) adj. Of or relating to the Brythons

or their language or culture. — n. Var. of Brittonic.
B.S. abbr. 1. Bachelor of Science. 2. Balance sheet. 3. Bill of
sale. 4. Obscene. Bullshit.

BSA abbr. Boy Scouts of America.

B.Sc. abbr. Bachelor of Science.

B.S.Ed. abbr. Bachelor of Science in Education.

bsh. abbr. Bushel.

BSI abbr. British Standards Institution.

B-side (bē'sid') n. The reverse side of a phonograph record,
esp. a single. [From the B on the record's label.]

bsk. abbr. Basket.

Bt. abbr. Baronet.

B.T. abbr. Bachelor of Theology.

B.Th. abbr. Bachelor of Theology.

btry. abbr. Battery.

Btss. abbr. Baronetess.

Btu. abbr. British thermal unit.

bu. abbr. 1. Bureau. 2. Or bu Bushel.

bub (büb) n. Slang. Fellow. Used as a term of familiar address
for a man or boy. [Prob. short for BROTHER.]

Bu-bas-tis (byōō-bäs'tis). An ancient city of NE Egypt.

bub-ble (büb'əl) n. 1. A thin, usu. spherical or hemispherical
film of liquid filled with air or gas. 2. A globular body of air
or gas formed within a liquid. 3. A pocket formed in a solid
by trapped air or gas; as during cooling. 4. a. The act or pro-
cess of forming bubbles. b. A sound made by or as if by the
forming and bursting of bubbles. 5. Something insubstantial,
groundless, or ephemeral, esp.: a. A fantastic or impracticable
idea or belief; an illusion. b. A speculative scheme that comes
to nothing. 6. Something light or effervescent. 7. A usu. trans-
parent glass or plastic dome. 8. A protective, often isolating
envelope or cover. — v. -bled, -bling, -bles. — intr. 1. To
form or give off bubbles. 2. To move or flow with a gurgling
sound. 3. To rise to or as if to the surface; emerge. 4. To
display irrepressible activity or emotion. — tr. To cause to
form bubbles. [*< ME bubelen, to bubble.*]

bubble and squeak n. Chiefly British. Cabbage and potatoes
fried together. [Limit. of the sounds made as it cooks.]

bubble bath n. 1. A perfumed preparation added to bath water
to make it foam. 2. A bath containing such a preparation.

bubble chamber n. An apparatus in which the movement and
collision of ionizing particles is seen as trails of gas bubbles
that form as the particles move through a superheated liquid.

bubble gum n. Chewing gum that can be blown into bubbles.

bubble memory n. Comp. Sci. A memory in which binary dig-
its are represented by the alignment of magnetic bubbles.

bub-bler (büb'lar) n. Northern U.S. A drinking fountain.

bubble top n. A transparent, often bulletproof enclosure form-
ing the top of an automobile.

bub-bly (büb'lē) adj. 1. Full of or producing bubbles. 2. Re-
sembling bubbles. 3. Full of high spirits; effervescent. — n.,
pl. -bles. Informal. Champagne.

Bu-ber (bōō'bar), Martin. 1878–1965. Austrian-born Judaic
scholar and philosopher who wrote *I and Thou* (1923).

bu-bo (bōō'bō, byōō'-) n., pl. -boes. An inflamed tender
swelling of a lymph node, esp. of the armpit or groin, that is
characteristic of certain infections such as plague. [*ME <*

Lat. *bubō, bubōn* < Gk. *boubōn*.]
bu-bon-ic plague (bōō-bōn'ik, byōō-) n. A contagious, often
fatal epidemic disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*,
transmitted from person to person or by the bite of fleas from
an infected host, esp. a rat, and characterized by chills, fever,
vomiting, diarrhea, and the formation of buboes.

bu-bon-o-cele (bōō-bōn'ō-sēl', byōō-) n. A partial hernia of
the groin, characterized by swelling in the groin area. [*Gk.*

boubōnokēlē: boubōn, groin + kēlē, rupture.]
Bu-ca-ra-man-ga (bōō'ka-rā-mäng'gä, -kä-rā-mäng'gä). A
city of N-central Colombia in the Cordillera Oriental of the
Andes; founded 1622. Pop. 342,169.

buc-cal (bük'al) adj. Of or relating to the cheeks or the mouth
cavity. [*< Lat. bucca, cheek.*]

buc-ca-neer (bük'ā-nēr') n. 1. A pirate, esp. one who preyed
on Spanish shipping in the West Indies during the 17th cen-
tury. 2. A ruthless speculator or adventurer. [*Fr. boucanier <*

boucaner, to cure meat < *boucan*, barbecue frame, poss. of
Arakanian orig. or < Tupinamba (a Tupian language) *bocan*,
rack.]. — buc'ca-neer' v.

Bu-ceph-a-lus (byōō-sēf'ä-ləs) n. Alexander the Great's war
horse.

Buch-an (bük'ən, bükh'-), Sir John. 1st Baron Tweedsmuir.
1875–1940. Scottish writer and politician whose adventure
novels include *The Thirty-Nine Steps* (1915).

Bu-chan-an (byōō-kän'ən, bā-), James. 1791–1868. The
15th President of the U.S. (1857–61).

Bu-cha-rest (bōō'kä-rēst', byōō'-). The cap. of Romania, in
the SE part on a tributary of the Danube R.; founded in the
14th cent. Pop. 1,995,156.

Bu-chen-wald (bōō'kän-wöld', -kän-wält'). A village of cen-
tral Germany near Weimar; site of a Nazi concentration camp
during World War II.

Buch-ner (büch'nar, böök'n-), Eduard. 1860–1917. German
chemist who won a 1907 Nobel Prize.



Brussels sprouts
Brassica oleracea
var. *gemmifera*



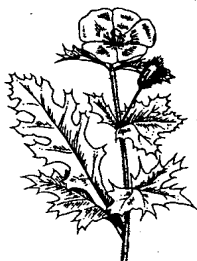
James Buchanan

ä pat	oi boy
ä pay	ou out
är care	öo took
ä father	öo boot
é pet	ü cut
é be	ür urge
i pit	th thin
i ple	th this
ir pler	hw which
ö pot	zh vision
ö toe	ä about
ä paw	item

Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shā-nēr'ē)



pop art
Campbell's Soup, 1965,
by Andy Warhol.
Oil silk screened on canvas,
36 1/2" x 24". The Museum of
Modern Art, New York.
Philip Johnson Fund.



poppy
Prickly poppy
Argemone mexicana



porcupine
African porcupine
Hystrix cristata

pop³ (pōp) *Informal*. — *adj.* 1. Of or for the general public; popular or popularized: *pop culture*. 2. Of, relating to, or specializing in popular music: *a pop singer*. 3. Of or suggestive of pop art: *a pop style*. — *n.* 1. Popular music. 2. Pop art. **POP** *abbr.* Proof of purchase.
pop *abbr.* 1. Popular. 2. Population.
pop art *n.* A form of art that depicts everyday life and employs techniques of commercial art and popular illustration.
pop-corn (pōp'kōrn') *n.* 1. *a.* A variety of corn, *Zea mays everta*, having hard kernels that burst to form white, irregularly shaped puffs when heated. *b.* The edible popped kernels of this variety of corn. 2. A small piece, as of polystyrene, used in quantity to protect items in shipping. [Contraction of *popped corn*.]
pope (pōp) *n.* 1. Often **Pope**. *Rom. Cath. Ch.* The bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church on earth. 2. *Eastern Orthodox Ch.* The patriarch of Alexandria. 3. The Coptic patriarch of Alexandria. 4. A person considered to have unquestioned authority. [ME < OE *pāpa* < LLat. < Lat., father (title of bishops) < Gk. *pappas*. See **papa**.]
Pope, Alexander. 1688–1744. English poet whose works include *The Dunciad* (1728).
Pope, John. 1822–92. Amer. Union general who was defeated at the Second Battle of Bull Run (1862).
pop-er-y (pō'pə-rē) *n.* *Offensive*. The doctrines, practices, and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
pope's nose (pōps) *n.* *Informal*. The tail of a cooked fowl.
pop-eyed (pōp'īd') *adj.* 1. Having bulging eyes. 2. Amazed; astonished: *pop-eyed with wonder*.
pop fly *n.* *Baseball*. A short high fly ball.
pop-gun (pōp'gūn') *n.* A toy gun that makes a popping noise.
pop-in-jay (pōp'in-jā') *n.* A vain talkative person. [ME, parrot < OFr. *papegai* < Sp. *papagayo* or OProv. *papagai*, both < Ar. *babgā*, *babagā* < Pers. *babbaghā*.]
pop-ish (pō'pish) *adj.* *Offensive*. Of or relating to the Roman Catholic Church. — **pop-ish-ly** *adv.* — **pop-ish-ness** *n.*
pop-lar (pōp'lār) *n.* 1. *a.* Any of several fast-growing deciduous trees of the genus *Populus*, having unisexual flowers borne in catkins. *b.* The wood of these trees. 2. See **tulip tree**. [ME *popler* < OFr. *poplier* < *pouple* < Lat. *pōpulus*.]
Poplar Bluff (pōp'lār). A city of SE MO near the AR border S of St. Louis. Pop. 16,996.
pop-lin (pōp'līn) *n.* A ribbed fabric of silk, rayon, wool, or cotton, used in making clothing and upholstery. [Obsolete Fr. *papeline*, perh. < Prov. *papalino*, fem. of *papalin*, *papal* (so called because it was first made at the papal town of Avignon) < Med.Lat. *pāpalis* < LLat. *pāpa*, pope. See **pope**.]
pop-lit-e-al (pōp-lī'tē-əl, pōp'li-tē-əl) *adj.* Of or relating to the hollow part of the leg behind the knee joint. [< NLat. *popliteus* < Lat. *poples*, *poplit-*, ham of the knee.]
po-po-ca-tē-petl (pō'pō-kāt'ā-pēt'l, pō'pō-kā-tē-pēt'l). A volcano, 5,455.5 m (17,887 ft), of Mexico W of Puebla.
pop-o-ver (pōp'ō'vər) *n.* A very light hollow muffin made with eggs, milk, and flour.
pop-pa (pā'pə) *n.* Var. of **papa**.
pop-per (pōp'ər) *n.* 1. One that pops. 2. A container or pan for making popcorn. 3. *Slang*. An ampoule of amyl nitrite or butyl nitrite used as a stimulant drug.
pop-pet (pōp'it) *n.* 1. A poppet valve. 2. *Naut.* *a.* A small wooden strip on a gunwale that forms or supports an oarlock. *b.* One of the beams of a launching cradle supporting a ship's hull. 3. *Chiefly British*. A darling. [ME *popet*, small child, doll, puppet. See **puppet**.]
poppet valve *n.* An intake or exhaust valve, operated by springs and cams, that opens and closes by axial motion.
pop-ple (pōp'pl) *intr.v.* -pled, -pling, -ples. To move in a tossing, bubbling, or rippling manner, as choppy water. — *n.* 1. Choppy water. 2. The motion or sound of boiling liquid. [ME *poplen*, prob. of MDu. orig.]
pop-ple² (pōp'pl) *n.* *Informal*. A poplar. [ME *popel* (perh. < OE *popul-*) < Lat. *pōpulus*.]
pop-py (pōp'ē) *n.*, *pl.* -pies. 1. Any of numerous plants of the genus *Papaver*, having nodding buds with four crumpled petals, showy red, orange, or white flowers, a milky juice, and capsules that dehisce through terminal pores. 2. Any of several similar or related plants, such as the California poppy. 3. An extract from poppy seedpods, used in medicine and narcotics. 4. *Color*. A vivid red to reddish orange. [ME *popi* < OE *popig*, prob. alteration of VLat. **papānum*, alteration of Lat. *papāver*.]
pop-py-cock (pōp'ē-kōk') *n.* Senseless talk; nonsense. [Du. dial. *pappekak*: *pap*, *pap* (< MDu. *pappe*, perh. < Lat. *papa*, food) & *kak*, dung (< *kakken*, to defecate < MDu. *kacken* < Lat. *cadāre*; see **kakka**).]
Pop-si-cle (pōp'si-kəl, -sīk'əl). A trademark used for a colored, flavored ice confection with one or two flat sticks for a handle.
pop-top (pōp'tōp') *adj.* Having a tab that can be pulled up or off to make an opening in a container. — **pop-top** *n.*
pop-u-lace (pōp'yə-lis) *n.* 1. The general public; the masses. 2. A population. [Fr. < Ital. *popolaccio*, rabble < *popolo*, the people < Lat. *populus*. See **POPULAR**.]

pop-u-lar (pōp'yə-lər) *adj.* 1. Widely liked or appreciated. 2. Liked by acquaintances; sought after for company. 3. Of, representing, or carried on by the people at large. 4. Fit for, adapted to, or reflecting the taste of the people at large. 5. Accepted by or prevalent among the people in general. 6. Suited to or within the means of ordinary people. 7. Originating among the people: *popular legend*. [ME *populer* < OFr. *populaire* < Lat. *populāris*, of the people < *populus*, the people, of Etruscan orig.] — **pop-u-lar-ly** *adv.*
popular front *n.* A political coalition of leftist parties against fascism, such as that in European countries during the 1930's.
pop-u-lar-i-ty (pōp'yə-lār'ī-tē) *n.* The quality or state of being popular, esp. of being widely admired or sought after.
pop-u-lar-ize (pōp'yə-lā-rīz') *tr.v.* -ized, -izing, -izes. 1. To make popular: *popularized the hairstyle*. 2. To present in a widely understandable or acceptable form. — **pop-u-lar-i-za-tion** (-lār-ī-zā-shən) *n.* — **pop-u-lar-iz'er** *n.*
pop-u-late (pōp'yə-lāt') *tr.v.* -lated, -lating, -lates. 1. To supply with inhabitants, as by colonization; people. 2. To live in; inhabit: *creatures that populate the ocean*. [Med.Lat. *populāre*, *populāt-* < Lat. *populus*, the people. See **POPULAR**.]
pop-u-la-tion (pōp'yə-lā-shən) *n.* 1. *a.* All of the people inhabiting a specified area. *b.* The total number of such people. 2. The total number of inhabitants constituting a particular race, class, or group in a specified area. 3. The act or process of furnishing with inhabitants. 4. *Ecol.* All the organisms that constitute a specific group or occur in a specified habitat. 5. *Statistics*. The set of individuals, items, or data from which a statistical sample is taken.
population explosion *n.* The geometric expansion of a biological population, esp. the unchecked growth in human population resulting from a decrease in infant mortality and an increase in longevity.
pop-u-lism (pōp'yə-līz'm) *n.* 1. *a.* A political philosophy supporting the rights and power of the people in their struggle against the elite. *b.* The movement organized around this philosophy. 2. **Populism**. The philosophy of the Populist Party.
pop-u-list (pōp'yə-līst) *n.* 1. A supporter of the rights and power of the people. 2. **Populist**. A supporter of the Populist Party. — *adj.* 1. Of or characteristic of populism or its advocates. 2. **Populist**. Of or relating to the Populist Party.
Populist Party *n.* A U.S. political party in the 1890's that advocated free silver and a graduated federal income tax.
pop-u-lous (pōp'yə-ləs) *adj.* Containing many people or inhabitants. [ME < Lat. *populōsus* < *populus*, the people. See **POPULAR**.] — **pop-u-lous-ly** *adv.* — **pop-u-lous-ness** *n.*
pop-up (pōp'up) *adj.* Rising to form a three-dimensional structure when a page is opened. — *n.* 1. A device or an illustration that pops up. 2. *Baseball*. See **pop fly**.
por-bea-gle (pōr'bē-gəl) *n.* A mackerel shark (*Lamna nasus*) of temperate Atlantic waters. [Cornish *porbugel*.]
por-ce-lain (pōr'sē-līn, pōr', pōrs'lin, pōrs'-) *n.* 1. A hard white translucent ceramic made by firing a pure clay and then glazing it with fusible materials; china. 2. An object made of porcelain. [Fr. *porcelaine*, cowry shell, porcelain < OFr. < Ital. *porcellana* < fem. of *porcellano*, of a young sow (from the shell's resemblance to a pig's back) < *porcella*, young sow, dim. of *porca*, sow < Lat., fem. of *porcus*, pig. See **porko**.] — **por-ce-la'ne-ous** (-lā'nē-əs) *adj.*
porcelain enamel *n.* A glass coating fired on metal.
porcelain flower *n.* See **hoya**.
porch (pōrch, pōrch) *n.* 1. A covered platform, usu. having a separate roof, at an entrance to a building. 2. An open or enclosed gallery or room attached to the outside of a building; a veranda. 3. *Obsolete*. A portico or covered walk. [ME *porche* < OFr. < Lat. *porticus*, portico < *porta*, gate. See **per**.^{2a}.]
por-cine (pōr'sin') *adj.* Of or resembling swine or a pig. [ME < OFr. *porcin* < Lat. *porcinus* < *porcus*, pig. See **porko**.]
por-cu-pine (pōr'kyə-pīn') *n.* Any of various rodents of the Old World family Hystricidae or the New World family Erethizontidae, having long sharp erectile quills interspersed with coarse hair. [ME *porke despine* < OFr. *porc espīn*: Lat. *porcus*, pig; see **porko**.² + Lat. *spīna*, thorn, spine.]
porcupine fish *n.* Any of various tropical marine fishes of the family Diodontidae, having strong spines on the body.
Por-cu-pine River (pōr'kyə-pīn'). A river rising in NW Yukon Terr., Canada, and flowing c. 721 km (448 mi) to the Yukon R. in NE AK.
pore (pōr, pōr) *intr.v.* -pored, -poring, -pores. 1. To read or study carefully and attentively: *pored over the ads*. 2. To gaze intently. 3. To meditate deeply; ponder. [ME *pouren*.]
pore² (pōr, pōr) *n.* 1. A minute opening in tissue, as in the skin of an animal, serving as an outlet for perspiration, or in a plant leaf or stem, serving as a means of absorption and transpiration. 2. A space in rock, soil, or unconsolidated sediment that is not occupied by mineral matter and allows the passage or absorption of fluids: *pores of a rock*. [ME < OFr. < LLat. *porus*, passage < Gk. *poros*. See **per**.^{2a}.]
pore fungus *n.* Any of various basidiomycetous fungi of the families Boletaceae and Polyporaceae, whose basidia line the inside of tubes that lead to exterior pores.

por-gy (pōr'gē) *n.* bodied marine common species waters. 2. Any nation of Sp. and a kind of fish < **Po-ri** (pōr'ē). A c of Helsinki; chr **po-rif-er-an** (pə phylum Porifera phylum name: neut. pl. of -fer. **po-rif-er-ous** (rī relating to the) **pork** (pōrk, pōrk) 2. *Slang*. Gover are dispensed or constituents. [**porko**.².] **pork barrel** *n.* *Sl* that yields jobs **pork belly** *n.* A s **pork-er** (pōr'kər **pork-pie** (pōrk'pī crown and a fle **por-ky** (pōr'kē, **porn** (pōrn) also — *adj.* Pornogr **por-nog-ra-phy** *por* that somet 2. The presenta **nographi** < *pc phos*, writing at + *graphien*, to — **por'no-gra** **graph'i-cal-ty** **por-ros-i-ty** (pōr-ros-i-ty) *por* property of bei **rous**. 3. The rat to the volume of **porositās** < *por* **por-ous** (pōr'əs, *mitting the pas* **stices**. 3. Easily **poros** < Med.L. — **por-ous-ly** *ad* **por-phy-r-i-a** (pī *phyrin metaboli* **ence of large an** [NLat.: *porphyr* **por-phy-rin** (pōr *organic compos* **protoplasm**. [Gl **por-phy-rit-ic** (*adj.* 1. Containi of fine texture. **por-phy-roid** (pī *phyritic texture* **por-phy-rop-sin** *to rhodopsin, f* **fishes and certa** **por-phy-ry** (pōr- *phyritic texture* **porfiro** < Med. **porphurites** < *p* **por-poise** (pōr'p several gregario related genera o triangular dorsa as the dolphin. **compound meai** **porko**.²) + *pei* **por-rect** (pā-rēkt *tended, esp. fo* **p.p.** of *porri* **per** + *regere* **por-ridge** (pōr'rij meal or another (influenced by *porrum*).] — **po** **por-rin-ger** (pōr a handle. [ME, < *potage*, soup. **port** (pōrt, pōrt) *for loading and* **terway with suc** 2. A place along a harbor. 3. A **per**.^{2a}.] **port** (pōrt, pōrt) *aircraft facing f*

portend

portcullis

Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk' shə-nēr'ē)

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